Subject: Re: The best way to bin data to a grid? (may not be an IDL-specific question)
Posted by Fabzou on Tue, 13 Dec 2011 09:58:06 GMT
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This kind of data is probably valid for the whole pixel, so it is
probably not the best idea to use a much higher resolution... Nearest
neighbour is probably the best way to stay close from "reality" in this case

On 12/12/2011 02:13 PM, Jasdeep Anand wrote:
> On Dec 12, 12:08 pm, Fabzou<fabien.mauss...@tu-berlin.de> wrote:
>>> I've noticed from the few examples I've seen from the web that both
>>> TRIGRID and GRIDDATA can be used for this problem. How do both
>>> routines differ from each other, and when should either one be used?
>>
>> Again, I am not the expert here, somebody might jump in to add some
>> info, but GRIDDATA has more interpolation options than TRIGRID does.
>>
>> The choice of the interpolation scheme is highly dependent of the type
>> of data you are willing to interpolate and their own spatial validity.
>> What kind of data do you want to interpolate?
>
> Fabozu,
>
> I'm currently investigating pollution trends (namely NO2) over large
> areas using data from the OMI (AURA) instrument. The pixels at nadir
> have a size of 13 x 24 km, but I want to regrid those to a much higher
> resolution. I would ideally like an uninterrupted dataset without
> missing pixels so I can do a Fourier analysis around certain latitude
> bands, which is why I'm looking to interpolate them in the first
> place.